THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor - - SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 44. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1916. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

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MEETINGS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

The E. L. F. S. is organising a special daily series of anti-Conscription meetings, starting on Monday, Jan. 17th, whilst the Conscription crisis is on. They are as follows:—

Tower Hill—12.30 to 2 p.m.

Dog Market, Bethnal Green Rd.—12.30 to 2 p.m.

"Boleyn," Barking Rd.—from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Burdett Rd. & Coutts Rd., Mile End—from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Morning Lane & Well St., Hackney—from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m.

E.L.F.S. FIXTURES.

Friday, Jan. 21st.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m.

Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Sunday, Jan. 23rd.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Esther Roper, Miss Gore Booth.

Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss S. Pankhurst. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

Monday, Jan. 24th.

175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Miss Manicom.

Tuesday, Jan. 25th.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.

Poplar Women's Hall, Miss Mary Richardson.

Wednesday, Jan. 26th.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Holloway.

Thursday, Jan. 27th.

55 Fife Rd., 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Parsons.

175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.

Friday, Jan. 28th.

Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Drake.

Bow Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m, Debate on Poland after the War.

Sunday, Jan. 30th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Davies.

Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., Mrs. Hobhouse Miss S. Pankhurst, Mrs. Boyce.

An Anti-Conscription Meeting

WILL BE HELD IN

VICTORIA PARK,

ON

Sunday, Jan. 23rd, 3 p.m.

Speakers:

Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST,
Mrs. BOYCE,
Mrs. BOUVIER,
Miss ESTHER ROPER,
Miss GORE BOOTH,
Mrs. DRAKE.

NEWS FROM THE CLYDE.

Though the Scottish *Forward* has been suppressed its message is given as before. The *Worker*, a penny weekly paper, "guid gears in wee buik," as someone says of it, has been published by the Clyde Workers' Committee, to spread the news of the munition workers' fight. The first issue appeared on January 8th, and contained a reprint of the report of Mr. Lloyd George's meeting, for which the *Forward* was suppressed. This report the Clyde workers state to be the fullest and most correct that has yet appeared, but they say that it erred in stating that the Clyde Workers' Committee demanded that "the Government take over all munition factories, etc."

The Clyde Workers' Committee's demand is:—

"That the Government must take over all industries and national resources and vest organised Labour with direct share in the management."

Mr. Lloyd George said, in reply to Mr. Pringle in the House of Commons, that certain quotations of *Forward*, from the interview between Mr. George and the Parkhead shop stewards, were "absolutely untrue." The *Worker* states that four of the Parkhead shop stewards have replied by signing an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, that the quotations were substantially correct.

The *Glasgow Record*, one of Lord Northcliffe's publications, has charged the Clyde Worker's Committee with being bribed by German gold. The Clyde workers have replied by an effective boycott of the *Record*, that has greatly reduced its circulation. We send our hearty greetings to the *Worker*, which has sprung into being to help in fighting the battle of freedom for us all.

East London Federation of the Suffragettes

A DEBATE

ON

POLAND, FINLAND and ARMENIA

WILL BE HELD AT THE

Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E.

ON

FRIDAY, JAN. 28th, at 7.30 p.m.

The Speakers will be natives of the different countries discussed.

Chair: Miss SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Admission by Ticket 2d.

THE NEXT THREAT!

"Married shirkers next. The single shirkers are to be fetched, and nobody need dwell upon that. The married shirkers will in turn be compelled to realise their duty. The King himself has called to every man of military age. Fetching the single shirker is the thin end of the wedge. The needs of the Army must be met; the Army needs men. Single men are wanted first, because they are less expensive than married men. It is not a matter of sentiment, when the married men are wanted they will be fetched if they do not volunteer."—From the *Regiment*.

DANGEROUS NEWS FROM FRANCE!

The following message from its Paris correspondent is published by the *Times*:—

"A court-martial has sentenced a man to four years' hard labour for desertion in circumstances which are interesting to Great Britain at the present moment.

"The accused had been sent back from his regiment to work in a private factory carrying out war contracts. He absented himself from the factory for ten days without permission, was arrested, succeeded in escaping, and then was rearrested."

The cost of paper and printing is increasing enormously. Will friends of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT help us to meet this increased expenditure by sending a subscription to the Hon. Treasurer?

MORE ABOUT CONSCRIPTION.

The same old argument that was used against Members of Parliament keeping their pledges to vote for woman's enfranchisement is now being used to kill opposition to the Conscription Bill:—"A vote against the Bill is a vote against the Government."

The Government refuses, in spite of the daily enquires of M.P.s, to give any more information than that contained in the Derby statement. On Jan. 12th, Sir Alfred Mond asked the Under Secretary of State for War the total number of men canvassed under the Derby Scheme, the total number obtained, and the number of single men who declined to attest. Mr. Tennant replied: "No figures exist which provide the information." Sir Alfred Mond asked whether the figures exist in any other department, and Mr. Tennant said that he would "have to make very wide enquiries" to ascertain. To other such questions, he replied: "It is not considered desirable, in the public interest to give these figures."

The fact is, of course, that the Derby results are not the reason for the Conscription Bill. Conscription has been introduced to please those who desire it, for its own sake.

Mr. Asquith in reply to those who declare, as we do, that the Conscription Bill will be used for industrial coercion said:—

"In the case of a man who gets his certificate of exemption . . . if he happens, for any reason, to be obnoxious to his employer—if, for instance, he has taken an active part as a trade unionist . . . the employer may take advantage of this or that pretext to dismiss him. Thereupon he loses his certificate of exemption, unless he can get re-employment, at once, in some similar trade, and he becomes *ipso facto* a soldier, and subject to military law."

Mr. Asquith said that the Government did not desire that the Bill should be used in this way, and that it is engaged in devising machinery to meet this case. Whilst noting that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues put forward the Bill without an attempt to

(Continued on page 411, col. 1.)

FIVE CHINESE WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

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AGENTS:
INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.
Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, & all Newsagents.
Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

Vol. II. No. 44—Sat., Jan. 22nd, 1916.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

WHY WAIT?

That serpent in the Garden of Eden was surely a manifestation of the spirit that to-day animates the polititian. Surely his object was to destroy our Mother Eve's frank, confident simplicity and directness, by filling her mind with suspicious fears, and through them, persuading her to adopt his own guileful strategy and compromise. Certainly fear and suspicion are the predisposing causes of most of the evil that is done in the world to-day.

The people of Germany fear Russia, the people of England and France fear Germany, and so the populace have allowed themselves to be plunged into war, which brings upon them the very outrage that they have dreaded.

"Suppose the invaders were to come; suppose the War were brought to our own homesteads," wail the elders, and possessed by this fear, they send out to die the youths with their lives before them, who are infinitely more precious to the State than the old, whose day is drawing to an end.

Fear often leads people to do evil that their hearts shrink from. Freedom was never won by fear, but fear is a frequent cause of tyranny and the tame acceptance of oppression.

Courage is needed to fight for liberty, we are all agreed as to that, but we often fail to realise that frankness and courage carry us further than sublety.

The pioneers, who have stood out fearlessly for each measure of freedom, are often forgotten when the honours of victory come to be conferred, the laurels falling to the politicians who hung back till the battle had been won. The reformers have gone forging on ahead to some new struggle. Perhaps already they are covered with new obloquy, but it was their unflinching courage, not the strategy of the timid, that won the old reform. It is such courage that will win the new, and the greatest and most essential part of the needed courage is that of being prepared to assent to the liberty of others, as well as demanding it for ourselves.

The agitation that preceded the first Reform Act of 1832 was undoubtedly greater and more widespread than any later franchise agitation, and, obviously, only a very tremendous movement could have stormed the then almost impregnable fortress of privilege, on which no democratic leverage, such as is at present possible, could be brought to bear.

What tactics did those old franchise reformers use in arousing the great agitation that they needed? Was their demand for something very safe and small, that would be most acceptable to the most timid and moderate sections of those who desired a change and perhaps would placate even some of those who were lined up with the forces of reaction?

No, the old reformers suggested no compromise, they demanded "universal suffrage," and, by that claim for abolute justice, they aroused a volume of enthusiastic popular support which would not have been forthcoming for any narrower issue. That fact may well be considered now, for the fight for the first Reform Bill began at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and though the Reform Bill was not what the reformers asked for. it was a tremendous achievement for the time and marked a new era in British history.

The women's suffrage movement, even at its inception, probably lost much popular support, because it asked merely that women should be admitted to the existing restricted franchise, instead of demanding votes for all women. Certainly the restricted demand damps popular ardour now, for polititians of all parties have come to admit that the existing franchise for men is illogical and out-of-date; and everyone knows that it would exclude an enormously greater number of women than of men, if it were extended to both on technically equal terms.

It has been left very largely to the anti-suffragists to point out that to divide a million and a quarter votes amongst 13 million women would leave the vast majority of women still disfranchised, and would leave women still in a position of great electoral inferiority as compared with men. The anti-suffragists have naturally made great capital out of this fact, indeed their only effective card has been to characterise the women's suffrage movement as undemocratic, because of its advocacy of a restricted measure

But the leaders of the suffrage societies have refused to adopt a wider demand, on the ground that if women were to ask for the vote on more advantageous terms than those on which men actually have it, women would get nothing. Meanwhile the old demand has brought us nothing!

It has been said that we women have no business to suggest alterations in the men's franchise, until we have secured admission to it, and that to ask for a better franchise than the men have got, would be to demand a "fancy franchise."

But the sanctity that is supposed to attach to the claim for the vote "as it is or may be granted to men" has been more than once disregarded by suffrage leaders. In 1890-1, the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies supported Mr. Woodall's Bill, which definitely stated that married women should be allowed to vote, although the women's suffrage movement was violently divided on the question. In 1910-12, all the then existing suffrage societies combined in support of the Conciliation Bill, which offered considerably less than even technical equality to women.

Why, then, should we tenaceously cling to the phrase "as it is or may be granted to men," when a wider franchise is proposed? How can those suffragists who accepted the Conciliation Bill refuse to adopt the demand for womanhood suffrage, on the ground that it would establish a new franchise qualification?

An old fable used to be current about the working men who were in the habit of asking at public meetings: "Will my wife get a vote under your Bill?" and when told "No!" would answer: "Then I'm with you!"

We have always doubted this story, because the men who have asked *us* that question have always expressed disappointment on learning that the Bill would not enfranchise their wives. But if men still exist who are specially anxious that their own wives should not vote, there can surely be no woman so foolish as to fancy that those men are possessed of really genuine enthusiasm for the spinster's vote!

We were always wearied by the argument that a woman should have a vote *because* she paid rates and taxes, and we protest that in the Women's Suffrage Movement much precious energy has been dissipated, in narrowing down our demands to meet the views of half-hearted persons, who cannot bring themselves to agree that every one of us should have a vote. We believe that no mistake can be greater than that of holding back the enthusiastic vanguard to keep pace with the rear.

It is said that if we ask for the vote for every woman we shall be obliged to ask for it for every man, and certainly the Womanhood Suffrage demand must imply complete Adult Human Suffrage, whether it be expressed or no. Here an objection is raised. It is declared that we must not allow ourselves to be "*used*" to get more votes for men, who are in a stronger position than we are to secure what they need for themselves.

But indeed, dear women, is it sensible or right to say this, when we are asking men to help actively in getting votes for us? So long as *they* say that they are not going to trouble themselves to get votes for women, where are we? They are in possession of the franchise, and it is only through them that we can gain admission to it.

Of course, we all agree that we women would help men to get the franchise if the positions were reversed, but, as it is, Suffragists urge that men ought to be content to wait for a further extension of the franchise until *some* women have been admitted to it, after which we might together join hands in demanding a wider franchise for us all.

But why should we wait? Why have two, or more, lengthy struggles to secure two, or more, Acts of Parliament, when one justly-framed measure would settle the franchise question once for all?

Do Suffragists love so much this weary hammering at the shut franchise door, accompanied by perpetual whining about our outcast place amongst the idiots and the criminals, that they should wish to lengthen it? Are they content to put off the time when we can begin to *do* things with our vote a single hour longer than they need? Does any Suffragist consider that if one woman in thirteen had a vote, we should be justified in abandoning the franchise struggle? Does any Suffragist imagine that with one vote in thirteen, we should be able to work the changes that we might, if a vote were extended to every woman in the land?

And again, what would become of our claim to technical equality, to the vote "as it is now, or may in the future be granted to men," if a franchise Act should be passed to give votes to soldiers and sailors, as has already been done in Australia?

But, and this is the greater of their objections, Suffragists fear that the men who to-day are voters will conspire to cheat the women, to use the great franchise movement that the women will rouse up, to get votes for men alone, and to leave the unfortunate women out in the cold.

It is the old Serpent at his work again, tempting our Mother Eve to refrain from the great demand for Human Suffrage, which alone could enfranchise the vast majority of women, because of the possible wrong that someone else might do.

It is said that in various Continental countries this is exactly what has happened, the women have agreed to ask for Adult Suffrage for both men and women, but men alone have won the vote. We might ask ourselves in which of those Continental countries has there ever been a votes for women movement, comparable in its widespread organisation to that of the men's franchise movements in those countries, or to the women's movement here. As a matter of hard fact, however, the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance and its affiliated Societies have always stood, hitherto, for the enfranchisement of the women of each country on the terms open to the men. It is a fact that in no country have women secured admission to the franchise on *any* terms until the property qualifications for men had been swept away. Those who imagine that the granting of Adult Suffrage would make it harder for women to gain the vote should consider this.

But we wish that we might hear no more of these stories of selling the Women's Suffrage Movement. No movement can be sold if its members will stand true, though any movement may fail, as ours has done again and again in the past, for lack of strength.

If we cannot get behind it a popular demand strong enough to force the Government to concede it, no form of demand can safeguard us from getting left out in the cold!

The experience of the last thirty years might well teach us that what we have to dread, more than the prospect of a Reform Bill going through without us, is the apathy and inaction, which has made it possible for successive Governments to refuse to deal with the franchise in any way.

We have got to fight that apathy, rouse the nation to enthusiasm, make every woman feel that this is her fight and the fight of all humanity!

We must make every woman thrill with the idea that the battle for Human Suffrage is part of the great struggle for upward human evolution, in the course of which dominance and compulsion, exploitation and poverty, will be abolished, and the false ideals that divide into warring sections the people and the peoples, shall be cast aside.

Not carping suspicion, not cold, hair-splitting politician's logic, can carry us on to victory in this fight, but the broad refusal to compromise or bargain, and the call to every human being to join in winning equality for us all.

We must fight for the franchise, not to keep this harsh old world as it is, but as a tool which shall help us to make it new.

Let us step out from the ruts that the politicians have made for us, and strive to see life with new eyes.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Readers of our paper who wish to send it to friends in neutral countries, can do so by ordering it from the offices of the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

COUNTRIES HAVING FULL PARLIAMENTARY WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

New Zealand ...	1893	
Commonwealth of Australia...	1902	with eligibility.
Southern Australia ...	1894	" "
Western Australia ...	1899	
New South Wales ...	1902	
Tasmania	1903	
Queensland	1905	
Victoria	1908	
United States of America:		
Wyoming	1869	
Colorado	1893	
Idaho	1896	
Utah	1896	
Washington	1910	
California	1911	
Arizona	1912	
Kansas		
Oregon		
Alaska	1913	
Montana	1914	
Nevada		
Finland	1906	with eligibility.
Norway	1907	" "
" (Universal Suffrage)	1914	
Denmark & Iceland...	1915	

On January 13th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Field appealed for a Distress Committee grant to help the Dublin poor, but Mr. Birrell replied that the Treasury has notified the Local Government Board that no grants are to be made to Distress Committees in any part of the United Kingdom this year.

The Newport Education Committee has struck 400 school children off the list of those previously receiving free meals.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

POPLAR TOWN HALL,
Saturday, January 22nd, 4 to 7 p.m
FAIRBAIRN HALL, CANNING TOWN,
Saturday, February 19th, 3 to 6 p.m.
GIFTS OF SWEETS, FRUIT, TOYS, ETC., WILL BE MOST ACCEPTABLE.

List of Publications issued by the National Industrial and Professional Women Suffrage Society.

Price 1d.

1. "Women and the Suffrage." By Eva Gore-Booth. (Reprinted from "XIXth Century.)
2. "Is the Case Urgent?" By Eva Gore-Booth.
3. "The Industrial Position of Women and Women's Suffrage." By R. G. Roper.
4. "Women's Right to Work." By Eva Gore-Booth.
5. "Women's Wages and Certain Legislative Proposals." By Eva Gore Booth.
6. "War against Women." By Eva Gore-Booth.
7. "Women and the Holt Report." Statement by R. G. Roper.
8. "Experiences of an Amateur Pithrow Worker." By K. King-May.
9. "Fair Pay for Women." By Eva Gore-Booth.
10. "After the Meeting. A conversation." By Eva Gore-Booth.
11. "Whence come Wars." By Eva Gore-Booth.
12. "Women's Wages and the Law of Supply and Demand." By Eva Gore-Booth. (XIXth Century," August, 1914.)

HUMAN SUFFRAGE. THE MOTTO OF THE FUTURE.

By ELEANOR BARTON.

Human Suffrage is the only just measure, and the only way the married working woman in the home can take her share in legislation.

Think of her first as wife; in her own home she comes in close contact with housing problems, sanitation, water supplies, open spaces, etc., etc. She is the one who feels most the taxes on food, the rise in prices of lighting, firing, and clothing.

Then as mother; she is in touch with the education laws, school-leaving age, clinics, and so on. Later, when her children go out into the workshops and factories, she is directly affected by industrial laws. All the time the married woman is feeling the brunt of the pressure on husband, home and children.

There are those who argue that one vote in a household is sufficient, and that as the husband is the one who brings the wage in, he is the one to represent the home. My answer is, that the work in the home is as necessary to its upkeep as any wage that is brought in.

Just think of the homes where fathers and sons are working on different shifts, where the mother is constantly at work preparing for one to go to work and others to return, indeed it is marvellous how she gets any rest in between!

I wonder what would happen if such as she refused to go on; if, say, all women in this position went on strike? What would become of our munition work, our railways, mines, etc.? We should soon realise the value to the State of the woman in the home, and the strike would not last a week.

Because her work is so important that without it industry would be at a standstill;

Because she is so clever and skilled in managing to do a lot on a little money;

Because of the love and sacrifice which she gives through her household to the community;

Because she is the builder of men, she should have the power to exercise her right as a citizen, the married working woman must share the franchise.

The only way in which she could be brought in would be through Human Suffrage.

The present qualification is too silly for words; why should bricks and mortar count for more than human intelligence?

We have allowed the dead things of life a place in the sun too long; it is the living human being, the man and woman, that counts.

By KATHERINE BRUCE GLASIER.

Dear Editor,

There was so much noble and true work in your Christmas number that one turned to the central article with a half wonder what special subject could be chosen which would be worthy of its place there. But in the flash "Human Suffrage" had justified itself.

The phrase must, I imagine, have been used before, but lying at the heart of your splendid protest against the whole blasphemy of war, war as it is waged to-day between Christian nations, war that has wasted, burned and bloodstained its road through yet another Christmas, the two words "Human Suffrage" shone out with such a sudden star-like brightness that at once, as in a vision, one saw its light at work in the darkest corners of the earth.

Human Suffrage—for the sake of Humanity—it is a battle cry that unites where others have divided, that sounding high above the noise and confusion of class, sex or race wars proclaims the only certain road to a living Peace.

Human Suffrage is surely a battle cry that Walt Whitman himself might have shouted—leading on with invincible power to the "continent indissoluble—the most splendid race the sun ever shone upon."

"Human Suffrage"—all Whitman's "Song of the Universal"—lends itself to its aid. How long is it since Bernard Shaw made it clear that to deny a woman's right to a vote is to deny the existence of her soul?

Human Suffrage! Think of all the disfranchised and disinherited of the earth, of the slaves of the Profit-grinding mill and mine and dock, of the War Demon's drill and drum, of greed and fashion and lust, and men read over the pulsing verses of Whitman's "Pioneers!" I cannot but believe that "Human Suffrage" is the cry that once sounded can never be stilled, and clear to the brave women who have dared to utter it comes the challenge:—

"Swift! to the head of Mcarmy, swift! spring to your places, Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

With both hands out to you then

Yours ever for "Human Suffrage."

P.S.—Reading this over in the cold light of the morning, I realise once again what a fatal thing it is to any sobriety of style to have been reading Whitman. But your readers who know the spell of the "good, grey poet" will forgive me, and if there are any who do not know it and they will be provoked by it to only the reading of "The Song of the Universal," I think they will fall into line for "Human Suffrage" with redoubled energy.

And N.C.F. letters of the morning, written with the shadow of Conscription dark overhead have given me still another argument for rejoicing in the whole-heart thought of "Human Suffrage."

In Australia one of the first penalties incurred by the young men who, while willing to work to the uttermost for the mere abundant life of their country, refused to lend their aid in any way to increase her power to deal out death and destruction to other sections of the human race, was disenfranchisement.

As we think of them, some of them even at this moment in prison for their Internationalist faith, with many other faithful men and women in Europe, surely we as women shall be proud of a banner that flies in the clouds and winds for them, as for ourselves—a banner "leading the day with stars brought from the night."

By GEORGE LANSBURY.

There is only one basis for the Suffrage, and that is humanity itself. We can only claim a vote because we are either a man or a woman. All the other stupid restrictions are for the one purpose of preventing democracy expressing itself.

The woman's movement has been greatly hindered because of the quarrel between adult suffragists and themselves.

Adult suffrage has come to mean merely manhood suffrage, but it is now time all of us who believe in the true principles of democracy should unite our forces and make our fight for every human being having the opportunity afforded of taking part in the effective government and administration of the country.

The proposal to give soldiers the vote, irrespective of any qualification, is one which will meet with a great deal of support, but obviously the munition worker, the transport worker, in fact, the whole vast mass of men and women engaged in industry, are just as essentially helping the country out of its difficulties as are the men in the Army and Navy, and in all this work women are taking a leading part. Therefore we suffragists must seize this opportunity to re-affirm our faith in universal suffrage—suffrage for humanity without distinction of race, sect or creed, and we can now claim that women have demonstrated, in war time as well as peace time, that the well-being of the world in the last resort, rests on them and their work; for without the aid of women, all the nations of Europe would long ere this have been brought to chaos and ruin.

SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE.

7 Adam St., Adelphi, S.W.
President: Mrs. Chapman Catt.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Sheepshanks.

America, more than any other country, can claim to have originated the idea of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

That great and noble pioneer woman, Susan B. Anthony, who devoted the whole of her long life to the cause of women's emancipation, gave the first impulse for a union of the women of all nations devoted to the cause, and another great American, Mrs. Chapman Catt, is the beloved President of the Alliance.

Year by year, since the first meeting in Washington in 1902, the Alliance has celebrated the progress made in various countries. One by one fresh countries have affiliated to the Alliance, until there are now twenty-six, viz.: Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, South Africa, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States; there are also affiliated committees in Austria, Bohemia and Galicia.

Of these countries Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and twelve States in America, have given women the full Parliamentary franchise, and others have various forms of local franchise.

The most active propaganda with the earliest prospects of success is now being carried on in the Netherlands, where a constitutional amendment is pending, which will abolish the existing obstacles to Woman Suffrage, and in Canada, where in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan Woman Suffrage has made rapid strides and is expecting to carry a Bill in the near future. Great Britain's daughter countries have shown themselves more enlightened and progressive than the mother country.

In spite of the War, which at first seemed to throw back the women's cause, Denmark and Iceland enfranchised their women in 1915.

The object of the I.W.S.A. is to unite the women of all countries who are struggling for freedom, to give them the support and encouragement that comes from union for a common ideal, and to provide them with information as to the doings of women in other countries. Victory in one country is an immense help and encouragement to the women of all other countries, and, on the other hand, the shifty tactics of party politicians and other enemies of freedom are alike in all countries, and women can learn much from the experience of their sisters in other lands.

In the last decade the number of Suffrage papers has grown apace, and before the War upwards of sixty were received at the headquarters office of the Alliance.

The monthly international paper, *Jus Suffragii*, was transferred to London from Holland in 1913, and a headquarters office established at 7, Adam Street, Adelphi.

The greatest inspiration that the Alliance has in the past given its members has been through the biennial congresses, where women from all parts of the world have met for discussion and mutual help.

These congresses have also been an immense stimulus to the work of the country in which they were held. What the future of the Alliance may be it is impossible to say. Its work of international co-operation and construction will be more needed than ever, and it is to be hoped that peace will soon enable its members to meet again and renew their labours after the terrible interruption caused by the War.

MARY SHEEPSHANKS.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES,

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, E. Founded 1912.
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Barbara Tchaykovsky.
Hon. Secretary: Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst.
Hon. Financial Secretary: Miss Norah Smyth.

Objects—To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women. Entrance fee 1d. Subscription 1d. a month. Full details in the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, Jan. 2, 1915, & Jan. 1, 1916.

NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,

Parliament Chambers, 14 Great Smith St., Westminster, London, S.W.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Auerbach.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Evelyn M. L. Atkinson, Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).

The first Women's Suffrage Societies, which at a later date united to form the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, were founded in the year 1867 in Edinburgh, London, and Manchester, and in 1888 in Birmingham and Bristol. These five original Societies worked in much larger areas than their own towns, and very soon had many branches under their care.

In 1898 the various Suffrage Societies, which at that time numbered sixteen, united to form the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. By March, 1914, 480 Societies were affiliated, with a membership of 53,000.

Each Society sends representatives to the meetings of its General Council, the number of representatives being based on the number of the Society's subscribing members. The Council decides on the policy to be pursued, and neither the policy nor any rule can be altered except at a Council meeting. The Council also elects its Hon. Officers and Executive Committee each year by ballot. The Societies have been, for purposes of organisation, grouped into Federations of Societies, which are so mapped out as to cover every constituency in England, Scotland, and Wales.

The object and methods of the National Union are to promote the claim of women to the Parliamentary Vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men, by means of the organisation of Women's Suffrage Societies on a non-party basis; to affiliate these Societies in one Union which shall bring the pressure of united action to bear in Parliament, and to organise them in Federations which shall carry on the agitation throughout the country by every constitutional means within their power.

The policy of the National Union at elections has hitherto always been to support the best friend of Women's Suffrage, irrespective of his party views. Partly, however, in consequence of the failure of Liberal Members to fulfil their pledges with regard to the Conciliation Bill, but chiefly owing to the fact that the Labour Party has made Women's Suffrage a definite part of its programme, the Union has developed this policy in favour of supporting Labour candidates (who are individually staunch friends) against all Liberal candidates, with the exception of tried Liberal friends. It being clear that a candidate who will have the backing of his Party on this question when he gets into the House is more to be relied on than a man who, although personally prepared to support Women's Suffrage, may be ordered by his Party Whip into the Lobby against it. For the purpose of furthering this extension of the policy a special fund has been formed to deal with it, called the "Election Fighting Fund Committee."

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE,

144 High Holborn, London, W.C.
President: Mrs. C. Despard.
Hon. Treasurer: Dr. E. Knight.
Hon. Organising Secretary: Miss Eunice Murray.

The primary object of the Women's Freedom League, which was founded in September, 1907, is to secure the Parliamentary Vote for Women on the same terms as men have it now or may have it in the future.

In the early days of the War, the

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President and Members of the National Executive Committee (who were duly elected by our Branches at the previous Annual Conference), met together to discuss what line the Women's Freedom League should take, and decided that first of all we should keep the suffrage flag flying and watch women's interests closely, that we should cease all active militancy, and that we should organise a Woman Suffrage National Aid Corps, through which we should work for the women and children of the country. By means of this Aid Corps we have distributed, chiefly through the generosity of members of the British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union, large quantities of clothes to necessitous women and children, we have given temporary help to many women in London, in Glasgow and Edinburgh, we have run cheap restaurants in London and the Provinces—supplying meals at ½d., 1d. and 2d. per head, and we have given support to the Brackenhill hospital for women and children, who were unable to gain access to general hospitals, the beds in which are now almost all occupied by wounded soldiers.

More recently we have established a Women's Freedom League Settlement at Nine Elms, where we have a Vegetarian Restaurant, from which we supply 250 dinners daily at ½d., 1d., and 1½d. each, a Milk Depot, from which pure milk is supplied to nursing mothers for one penny a pint, and milk puddings daily for young children, and a Children's Guest House, where children are received during the entire period of their mother's illness consequent on confinement, also in cases where operations are necessary and the mother has to be removed to hospital and the children left without responsible care.

We have opened the "Despard Arms" at 123 Hampstead Road. This is a model Public House where cheap and good meals as well as non-alcoholic drinks of all descriptions can be obtained any time between the hours of ten a.m. and ten p.m. Games are arranged, concerts are organised, and everything is done to enable both men and women to pass a thoroughly pleasant time at the "Despard Arms."

We have also organised the sending of numerous parcels to British Prisoners of War in Germany, have given considerable help to Belgian refugees, and have assisted the Society for British Gifts to Belgian soldiers.

The chief object of the Women's Freedom League, however, is to secure for women the Parliamentary Vote, and to this end we hold meetings in London and in all places where we have Branches or friends who will help us make arrangements We publish a weekly paper, *The Vote*, price 1d.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

London Address: 33 Fitzroy Square, W.
Treasurer: Mrs. Alfred Haworth, M.A.
Secretary: Miss E. Roper, B.A.

This Society specialises on the industrial and professional aspect of the Women's Suffrage Movement, organising workers' meetings, deputations, petitions, and trying to focus working and professional opinion on the need of the franchise; and also spreading accurate and first-hand information as to the conditions and disabilities under which women are at present working, and the economic effects to be hoped for from their enfranchisement. It forms a meeting ground for all those interested in these subjects, whether workers or not, and a means for bringing all sorts and conditions of people into touch with this side of the movement.

Its committee took the first Women's Suffrage deputation of women graduates, and the first Textile women's deputation, to the House of Commons. It also ran the first Suffrage Candidate for Parliament in Wigan in 1906, and gained 2,205 votes. It has been a pioneer in the matter of open-air meetings in the North of England and also in London, having held the first Trafalgar Square Suffrage Meeting in history. It has published a great many pamphlets dealing with industrial matters.

The Society took a prominent part in the agitation for the right to work, which is so closely connected with the right to vote, of various bodies of women, whose work was threatened by legislation.

During the past year the Society has continued its work, urging that Women Suffragists have always been opposed to Government based on physical force, and therefore must always be opposed to war.

In addition to direct Suffrage work the Society last autumn organised relief for the women and children of alien enemies, made destitute by the outbreak of war. This year we collected money for the Manchester Women's Trade and Labour Council to pay for a special organiser for the Women Electric Workers' Union, and for a Medical Loan Fund to help women students who desire to become doctors and cannot afford the heavy expense of the five years' course.

THE FORWARD CYMIC SUFFRAGE UNION.

69 Wimpole St., London, W.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Mansell-Moullin.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss Norbury.

This Union was founded in October, 1912, and the London Branch held its first meeting on November 19th, when 50 members were present.

All Welsh men and women, their sympathisers and friends, who have determined to work for the enfranchisement of Women before any other cause, can join the Union. During 1913, public meetings were held in London at various halls, and also in Wales at Ffestiniog, Llanderfel and Cynwyd, at Pontycymmer, Blaengarw and Porthcawl. These meetings were crowded, enthusiastic and orderly, and at the special request of the night shift of miners at Pontycymmer, a second meeting was held in the morning at a large picture palace.

All the meetings were addressed by local members and sympathisers, as well as by the speakers from London, and a strong resolution passed. At four of the places no previous suffrage meeting had been held by anybody.

In the summer months, open-air meetings were held every Saturday afternoon in Victoria Park, E. The Union also joined other Suffrage Societies in various Demonstrations and Processions.

At Miss E. Davison's funeral, a large contingent of the F.C.S.U. marched in the procession and were represented at the funeral service on June 14th. Many travelled from Wales for this purpose.

During the early months of 1914, monthly public meetings were resumed in the Caxton Hall, and in the summer, outdoor meetings were held at Notting Hill, Hyde Park and Victoria Park. On June 28th, the F.C.S.U. organised a great procession and demonstration in Trafalgar Square, in which the U.S. & E.L.F.S. also joined.

At the outbreak of war the following notice appeared in the English and Welsh newspapers:—

"The F.C.S.U. has decided to continue propaganda work as usual, as Welsh women are of opinion that the present time is most opportune for pointing out the need of the voice of women in the government of all nations."

The F.C.S.U. has never doubted the necessity of being ever on the alert to protect women and safeguard their interests, and since the War, has joined with other Suffrage Societies in many vigorous protests.

A Sale of Work was held on Oct. 23rd, 1914, which was opened by Lady Thomas, to secure funds for the relief of Welsh women and children suffering through the War. This fund has proved a great boon to many families.

During 1915, most successful outdoor meetings have been held in Hyde Park and elsewhere, and resolutions demanding the immediate enfranchment of women have been passed by enormous audiences.

At the present time the F.C.S.U. has members in eight of the Welsh Counties, in six English counties, and in 28 different districts of London.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Founded 1910, chiefly by the efforts of the Rev. Claude and Mrs. Hinscliff.
President: The Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
Hon. Sec.: Mr. F. Shewell Cooper.
Organising Secretary: Miss L. Corben.
Offices: 6 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

The League exists to band together, on a non-party basis, Suffragists of every shade of opinion who are Church people, in order (1) to secure for women the Vote in Church and State on the same terms as it is, or may be, granted to men; (2) to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes; and (3) to promote the moral, social, and industrial well-being of the community.

Membership is confined to men and women who are members of the Church of England or of Churches in full communion therewith. Besides the Central Branch, which includes members all over the world, the League has branches in different parts of the United Kingdom. The Irish Federation is growing rapidly, and there is a probability of the League being extended to Canada in the near future.

The Church League limits itself to establishing the principle of the equality of the sexes by two methods only, *i.e.*, prayer and education. The first Sunday in the month is appointed as a day for Corporate Communion. Services and meetings have been held in various parts of the country, and special campaigns organised during the Annual Church Congresses, at which much propaganda work has been accomplished. The League has taken an official part in various Suffrage demonstrations, including the Great Procession in 1910, a May Mission in 1910; a protest with the other Religious Leagues to the Home Secretary against Forcible Feeding, an appeal to the Commons to allow the presentment of the case for Women's Suffrage at the Bar of the House; in a Joint Demonstration in Hyde Park in 1914 with the United Religious Leagues; a protest to the Dean and Chapter on the proposed exclusion of Women from St. Paul's Cathedral on the night of National Day of Prayer, 1915, etc., etc.

A leaflet with subjects for Thanksgivings and Intercessions for the use of members is issued monthly. The League has a scheme of Continuous Intercession for the Cause of Womanhood, which is now also extended to War Intercessions. Its most important work during 1915 has been the promotion of Services of Intercession, particularly for the needs of women in War time, in various Churches in the Metropolis, and propaganda work as to the Representation of Women on Church Councils. Meetings have been held and literature published on this subject, and a petition to the Representative Church Council asking that women communicants be admitted on equal terms to all Church Assemblies which include male communicants has been organised.

The monthly paper contains articles dealing particularly with the position of Women in Church and State, and pamphlets and leaflets are published from time to time.

FREE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

13 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.
President: Rev. John Clifford, M.A., D.D.

The Free Church League for Woman Suffrage, inaugurated 1910, was formed for the purpose of organising Nonconformist Suffragists, and of educating the Free Churches to the meaning of the Women's Movement.

The constitution of the League states that it stands for the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men are or shall be enfranchised.

The methods of propaganda are religious and educational on non-party lines.

The League has through meetings, deputations and correspondence persistently brought before the many Nonconformist bodies the necessity for women's enfranchisement on spiritual grounds.

The League is organised on democratic lines, controlled by a committee which is elected annually by delegates from its Branches.

The President, Rev. Dr. John Clifford, M.A., is supported by the great majority of Nonconformist leaders as vice-presidents, which until quite recently has been called "The Free Church Suffrage Times," but is now known as "The Coming Day," published 15th of each month, price 1d.

The League realising that it was in existence for the advocacy of Women's Suffrage, the necessity for which was if possible greater in War than in Peace, has not undertaken work, except to the extent of collecting and distributing French and German books and clothing to prisoners of War and refugees, and issuing in the early days of the War a declaration for signatures aiming at fostering goodwill in the hearts of people.

The usual propaganda of the League is being pursued, and particulars can be obtained from the Secretary.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

55 Berners St., Oxford St., W.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Barry.

This Society was founded and held its inaugural meeting at the Kensington Town Hall in June, 1911, and its first public act was to join in the Coronation procession with all the other Suffrage societies in the following month.

Its object is to obtain the vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. Its methods are (1) constitutional and strictly non-party; (2) active propaganda, chiefly on educational lines, such as holding meetings, debates, distribution of literature, newspapers, correspondence, etc.; (3) a common prayer said daily by all its members.

Its particular purpose has been to extend its propaganda, primarily among its co-religionists, and to serve as a rallying ground for all Catholic Suffragists, while at the same time it has always been cordially ready to join in work with all the other Suffrage societies, and most particularly with the other religious societies, with which it has held many united meetings.

All Catholic women are eligible for membership who approve the object and methods of the Society, and who pay a yearly subscription of 1s., and all Catholic men as Associates on the same conditions, with the exception that they may not elect or be elected on the Executive.

Since the War broke out it has organised work for some of the many pressing needs in its various branches. Perhaps its most striking piece of work, however, has been the starting of its monthly paper in January, 1915, which has had all and more than the success anticipated, even financially. The Society is under the patronage of Blessed Joan of Arc, and its colours are blue, white and yellow, with the fleur-de-lis badge.

THE FRIENDS' LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

President: Mrs. A. J. Crosfield.
Vice-President: Roger Clark.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Silvanus P. Thompson.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Hannah Bellows, B.A.
Tuffly Lawn, Gloucester.

The Society of Friends, as is known, were pioneers, as a body, in acknowledging the rightful position of women, but though a great number of friends were associated with different Suffrage Societies before 1910, it was not till the autumn of that year that some began to feel that a separate Friends' League might have its part to play in promoting sex equality. The League was finally founded in 1912, the year which saw the rise of Leagues for the same purpose among other religious bodies.

The subject of the Women's Movement was mentioned in the "Yearly Meeting" of 1912, and in the epistle which the Society of Friends in England sends from its annual gathering to all its members. It was not till 1913, however, that the subject of the Women's Movement was discussed in a separate sitting of the Yearly Meeting, and the opinion expressed showed that the weight of the Yearly Meeting supported the cause. The League has increased

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meet this case, which had already been forced on their notice from all sides, we express our fear that no form of words can absolutely prevent such industrial compulsion under a Conscription Bill.

As an attempt to meet the case, on January 18th, Mr. Hodge proposed an amendment to enable men to apply for exemption on the ground that they are *habitually* engaged in an employment in which it is expedient that they should be employed.

Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Government refused this and substituted for it a proposal that a man might apply for exemption on the ground that it is expedient in the national interest that instead of military service he should be employed on other work in which he habitually is, or wishes to be engaged. Also that a man who had lost his employment which exempted him, should not come under the Act for six weeks.

This fails to meet the case and fails to alter our belief that the present Conscription Bill is intended to be used for dragooning and disciplining the workers in industry.

In replying to criticism of the differentiation between married and unmarried men, Mr. Asquith said that Henry V. had adopted this plan and had said:

"No married man or widow's son,
No widow's curse shall go with me."

We would remind Mr. Asquith that Henry V. is also reported to have said:

"That he which hath no stomach to the fight,
Let him depart; His passport shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse."

Evidently Henry V. was against compulsion!

But Mr. Asquith has not exempted the widow's son in his Bill, and an amendment by Mr. McCallum Scott to exempt a widow's only son, was refused by Mr. Walter Long.

Mr. Philip Snowden was constantly interrupted by the Conscriptionists. He declared that the Conscription Bill is a repetition of what took place in the Napoleonic Wars, during which the liberties which working people had enjoyed for centuries were taken away, and took fifty years to recover.

Only 39 Members voted against the Second Reading of the Bill, and only 33 against the cruel provision to conscribe boys of 18 years. Mr. Bonar Law urged on behalf of the Government that the boys would not be sent to the front until they were 19, but refused to insert a provision to this effect in the Bill.

A final evidence of the fact that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor is seen in the passage of a Government amendment to the Bill, to the effect that exemption may be granted where serious hardship would ensue if a man were called up for Army Service, owing to special financial business or domestic obligations!

It is admitted that Ireland has been left out of the Bill because the Irish would refuse to submit to it. Therefore Mr. Outhwaite said that the message to be sent out to the workers of Great Britain is "Resist; show that we shall have to send the military into your district and then you will be excluded!"

We are looking to the organised workers of the country to refuse to submit to this tyranny of Conscription.

No violence is needed, only passive resistance. We are looking especially to the Clyde.

We used to boast that Great Britain was the asylum of the political refugee, but the boast is no longer justified. Belgians in some parts of the country are complaining that the restrictions put upon them as aliens here are more irksome than those under which their relatives in Antwerp are living in German rule.

The regulations in regard to registration are not merely irksome, but flagrantly ill-organised, as the following case shows.

Mr. Peter Petroff, a Russian exile who is working with the Glasgow B.S.P., went to speak at Bowhill in Fife, a prohibited area, and registered at Lochgally police station, where he was given permission to carry out his plans. On December 22nd he went back to the same place and registered as before, but was arrested before the meeting. He was fined £3 or 15 days, and given seven days in which to pay. He returned to Glasgow and did not think it necessary to notify the police, but for not doing so was sentenced to two months imprisonment without the option of a fine. A Belgian was tried at the same Court for abduction and failing to notify the change of residence, he was fined £3 or 21 days.

THE BROTHERHOOD CHURCH.

Though the peace meeting organised by the British Stop-the-War Committee and held in Brotherhood Church, Southgate Road, N., last Sunday evening, was broken up, the following resolution was carried by a large majority in spite of the great and furious disorder which prevailed: "That this public meeting calls upon the Government to stop the war by opening up negotiations for an immediate, honourable and righteous peace, and upon Members of Parliament meanwhile to vote against further supplies for carrying on the war."

The press admits that the great majority of the audience were in favour of peace, but we could not continue in face of uproar and ruffianism, and the danger of fire on account of scores of lighted crackers and other things.

LEAGUE OF RIGHTS

For Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Monday last. Now that Christmas is well over, renewed efforts will be made to form branches of the League in fresh districts. An encouraging report was sent in from Manchester in regard to starting a branch there. Woolwich, Hackney, Shoreditch and Stoke Newington are to receive early attention, and friends in each of these districts are asked to assist us in making the League known, in speaking to wives and mothers of soldiers and sailors, giving information as to halls, &c., in their localities, and offers of help in holding a public meeting preliminary to starting a branch.

An attractive window bill is being printed, for members to hang in their windows, making known the fact that there is a branch in the locality. These will be ready in a few days and will be sent to the branches.

A demand is to be made for the League to be given representation on the Tribunals in connection with the Compulsory Service Bill.

At the E.L.F.S. General Meeting it was resolved to send a resolution of protest against the Conscription Bill to the Prime Minister.

PROPAGANDA POEMS.

The North London Division of the Herald League has published a little book of verse by one of its members—Albert Young. It has made itself responsible for circulating "The Red Dawn."*

* "The Red Dawn." Price 6d. The Northern Division Herald League, 75b, Grand Parade, Harringay, London, N.

because it expresses something of its own collective faith and outlook on life.

The Herald Leaguers have not waited for some commercial publisher to set his hall mark upon the verses. To them, it is less essential that the feet of the verse should march correctly and its rhythm be finely tuned, than that it should reveal the passionate yearning and constructive thought of a mind intent on the achievement of a great purpose. The Herald Leaguers have chosen the wisest measure by which to test for a great poet, and they are, right to look for him amongst themselves and in their own movement, whether they have found him in this instance or no. As the publishers and the expert critics usually leave the great unfound until they are dead, the Herald Leaguers are entitled to say: "posterity shall be our judge."

Obviously the writer of the Herald League's first book of poems feels life keenly, but, to us at least, his face tells this more plainly than his words. Rough hewn, it seems to have been shaped by pain and struggle, and to have marred and at the same time softened and illumined by the hardships of life. Again and again, as we read his pages, we turned back to look at it.

The main purpose of the book is a protest against wage slavery and industrial exploitation. It tells:—

"Of the promise of life, submerged in the
strife of the cranks' and the cogs' dull
thud!"

Many of the verses are energetic and hopeful, as in "A Song of the Coming Day":—

"Over the hills and the vales shrills the
clarion,
Over the lands march the armies of the
free."

And in "Earth's May Song":—

"The knowledge of thine own worth and
power
Came with the May and the May's sweet
flower,
Came with thy soul in the great glad dawn,
O, my people."

Others, like "In the Doss House" and "Worlds," are intensely pessimistic, and some, for instance, "A Daughter of the People," seem to us to be harmed by bitterness.

There are many things in the book we do not understand.

We do not know why Nietzche is hailed as:—

". . . . . O! Master-Mind!
. . . . . .
Then camest thou, and with thy wizard
sight
Saw farther, clearer than the rest of
men."

We do not know why Nietzche should be the hero of heroes of a Socialist writer.

We wonder, too, why Albert Young makes the Christ of his poems the Christ of convention and hypocrisy, instead of the Christ revealed by the Gospels, and we should recommend to him an impartial re-study of the New Testament.

Religious persecution and the exploitation of religion by the forces of reaction, as a means of keeping the workers enslaved, is the theme that seems to have moved Albert Young to write most feelingly—"The Gadfly" is an instance of this.

I come to the heath by the moonlight
And sit in the cool sweet grass—
I sit by the side of the water
And watch the phantoms pass—
To and fro in the star-lit water
The phantoms come and pass.

They all in mute procession
Go gliding, gliding by,
While thoughts come up from the water
And mount to the mocking sky.

So the wraiths go gliding, gliding
Up to the sad star-light,
And the voices shriek from the shadow,
And the voices wail from the water
The Song of an endless Night.

I am but a little thing,
And, God, Thou'rt wondrous kind.
But I'd not have done as Thou hast done
To things so helpless under the sun,
To things so small and blind,

For there was one among them
Who moved my soul for me,
And he came smiling, smiling—
His lips were always smiling—
But his eyes were sad to see.

He stopped—for I was crying—
And said: "I wish thee well."
Then he turned away, still laughing,
And went straight on to Hell.

I see him, now, in the moonlight,
Ah! God, I see him now,
Standing in the crowded square,
With blood on his hands, and blood on
his hair,
And a gun-shot on his brow;
And he is laughing, laughing,
At the blood on his hands and brow.

And they called it law and order,
For God and State and King!
. . . . . .

We must break off here, for our space is full.

The last verses may well call to our minds a vision of scenes that would shortly take place if the Conscription Bill should become law; but nowadays there is a prospect of men being martyred, not for refusal to accept the recognised religion of the State, but for striving to adhere to it!

E. S. P.

SUNDAY MEETING, JANUARY 23rd,
POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL,
20 Railway Street, at 7.30 p.m.
Speakers: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Drake
Music. Admission 2d.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

ESOTERIC LECTURES

By **INAYAT KHAN.**

Sundays at 6 p.m. Tuesdays at 5 p.m.
ADMISSION FREE. ALL ARE WELCOME.
Also classes on the study of Comparative Religions, on all Languages, and on Eastern Music.
86 LADBROKE ROAD, W. (Holland Park Tube Station).
Apply particulars: MISS MAY WILLIAMS, Secretary.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment). —Send post-card for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3 Kingsway. Telephone, Central 6049.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

A specially attractive Concert has been arranged by Miss Maria Levinskaja in the Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, on Saturday February 5th, at 3.15 p.m., in aid of the "Mother's Arms," and our Babies' Milk and Clinics' Fund.

Madame Baron-Fornariova, the prima donna from the Royal Opera, Brussels; Mr. Daniel Melsa, the celebrated Russian violinist; Mr. Emile Doehard, a cellist from the Brussels String Quartette, and Mr. Charles Mott, the well-known baritone, are among the artists, who have kindly consented to assist Miss Levinskaja herself, the celebrated pianist from Moscow, will be at the piano. Mr. Bogea Oumroff will provide a special attraction by singing National Slav Songs.

There will be a collection in aid of the funds for which the concert is given.

For tickets (reserved), 7s. 6d., 5s., 3s.; (unreserved) 1s., apply to the Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, W.; The International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Strand, and The Financial Secretary, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

SELF-DENIAL WEEK.

On February 28th, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes will begin Self-Denial Week to raise funds. Suggestions for ways of making money will be gladly welcomed from members and friends.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Anon, Annabad Park, 2.0.0, Mrs. Seruya Williams 1.0.0, Collections at New Year Party 19.6½, Mrs. Pascoe, sale of flowers at Party 16.0, Sale of flowers, etc., at Party 15.6, Anon 10.0, Electrotypers & Stereotypers' branch of N.S.O. P.A. 10.0, Miss Gore.Browne (monthly) 7.0, Miss E. F. Staley 5.0, Miss R. Cohen (monthly) 2.6, Miss O. M. Clapson (Dreadnought fund) 2.0, Profit on teas, Bromley 1.7, a Sympathiser 1.0.

FOR MILK & GENERAL DISTRESS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sadd Brown (monthly) 3.0.0, Mrs. Baillie Weaver (monthly) 2.10.0, Miss H. Fryer 2.2.0, T. Darrington, Esq. 2.2.0, Miss Sharpe 2.0.0, per Miss Weir 1.10.0, Mrs. Sherman 10 dols, Paul H. King, Esq. 1.1.0, Mrs. P. Henry 1.0.0, George Crews, Esq., 1.0.0, Mrs. Roger Clarke 1.0.0, Miss J. Barrowman (monthly 2.6.) 5.0, Miss E F. Staley 5.0, Miss Betty Scott 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, Mrs. Hyde 5.0, Mrs. Odgers 5.0, Mrs. Morrison (weekly) 5.0, Rev. T. Gore Browne (monthly) 4.0, Miss Osmond (2.0 weekly) 4.0, N.S. 3.6, Miss R. Hancock 3.0, W.J.R. 2.6, Miss M. Barrowman (monthly) 2.6, D. Wilkie, Esq. (monthly) 2.6, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Anon—Llandudno 2.6, P.J.A. 2.6, Mrs. Stephens 2.0½, Mrs. Randell 2.0, Mr. Stiebel 2.0, Miss Bradish 2.0, Mrs. Booth 2.0, Mrs. Apthorpe 1.6, S.J.G. 1.0.

CORRECTION.—The profits of the Canning Town Social which were acknowledged in error as 1.2.0, were 2.0.2.

COLLECTIONS.—Brotherhood Church Social 1.10.0, Bromley Milk (three weeks) 1.9.4½, Toolroom L.S.A. 1.5.11, Bow Clinic 1.0.11½, L.S.A. employees per Mr. Bryant 14.0, Mrs. Crabb 9.3½, Miss Chesley 6.6, Mrs. O'Connell 5.2½, Mr. Mewett 2.0, Canning Town Milk 1.6.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Miss Constance Grover, Anon, Miss Hardy, Miss C. E. Turner, Mrs. Miller Kerr, Pupils of Sherwood School, Miss Wild, "From a Member."

FRUIT.—Mrs. Pascoe 100 oranges.

DOLLS.—Misses Marden.

TOYS.—Miss Helsby, Mr. Paul, L. Yates.

January 15th, 1916.

GENERAL FUND.—Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn 40.0.0, Nelson I.L.P. Meeting 1.12.10, Mrs. & Miss Buckley 1.5.0, Mrs. Robinson 1.0.0. Collection Sunday Meeting 14.6, North London Herald League 7.6, Miss L. Cutten (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Leigh 5.0, Private Cullen 5.0, Miss Marshall (Dreadnought Fund) 5.0, Mrs. Mackenzie-Kennedy 2.6, Miss N. Cohen, collected 2.0, Collection Poplar 1.7½, Collection Hackney 1.3, Collections Canning Town 1.2, Miss Alison Neilans 1.2, Mrs. Walker 1.0,

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—T. Darrington, Esq. 2.2.0, Miss M. A. Pelly (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. J. C. Miller (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0. Mr. Holmes 10.0, J. N. Potter, Esq. 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, Miss Renthe and friend (weekly) 5.0, Miss E. Morgan (monthly) 5.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly) 5.0, Mr. Hill 4.0, Mrs. King 2.6, Mrs. Simpson (weekly) 2.6, Mr. Stiebel 1.0.

COLLECTIONS.—Toolroom, etc., L.S.A., 1.9.4, Bow Clinic 1.2.7, Stocking Department L.S.A. 18.0, Mrs. Crabb 14.1, L.S.A. Employees per Mr. Bryant 12.0, Bromley Milk 10.8½, Gunmakers per Mr. Wilkes 8.3, Miss Beamish 4.0½, Amal. Union of Engine Drivers 3.6, Miss Talbot per International Suffrage Shop 2.4½, Mr. Mewett 2.0.

CLOTHING, ETC.—Mrs. G. F. Jones, Miss A. M. Turner, Mrs. E. Seagrave, Miss E. A. Hill, Miss Hardy, Anon.

Front Bed-sitting room, pleasant position, facing park, suit two friends engaged during day. Good cooking. Moderate terms.—Grist, 356 Old Ford Road, Victoria Park.

ORIGINAL EFFECTIVE.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

BOW.

400 OLD FORD ROAD.
Secretary: MISS LYNCH.

The meeting of the Women's International League, at which Mr. Pethick Lawrence was the speaker, was a great success; Mrs. Bouvier was in the chair. The Misses Rickards' singing was greatly appreciated. The meeting in Hyde Park was also good.

Members are asked to help in the Anti-Conscription campaign by calling at the office for literature to distribute.

There will be a Foreign Debate on Friday, Jan. 28th, at 7.30 p.m., and the Annual Conference will be held on Feb. 27th. Members are asked to attend both.

Dreadnought sales week ending Jan. 15th—1279. Miss O'Brien 300, Miss Lynch 244, Mrs. Holloway 162, Miss Bennett 157, Mrs. Crabb 100, Mrs. Payne 83, Mrs. Eglinton 82, Mrs. Bellyse 42, Miss Smyth 32, Mrs. Savoy 20, Miss Rickards 18, Miss Eidelberg 12. Sales in Office—27. Bromley, per Mrs. Payne—104.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

Mr. Watts gave an interesting address on Socialism at our Tuesday indoor meeting. We should like to see more members of the "League of Rights" at these meetings. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Shlette spoke to an attentive audience. At a very good open-air meeting in Grundy St., 35 Papers were sold, when Mrs. Bouvier was the speaker; 39 at the Stall on Saturday. Miss S. Pankhurst will be the speaker at our Sunday meeting on Jan. 23rd. Be sure to come and bring your friends.

Stewards for Children's Party *must have tickets;* kindly call at Railway St., at 2 p.m., before going to Poplar Town Hall; Nurse Connolly will give instructions. Mrs. Richmond is thanked for toys for Party.

Mrs. Bertram has sold a number of Nurse Cavell cards, and we shall be pleased to supply any other members with them.

Collections—Miss K. Lagsding & Miss Morley 16s. 3d., Miss E. Lagsding 7s. 6½d., Mrs. Drake 15s. 5½d. Towards cleaning this Hall: Nurse Connolly 1s., Mrs. Bertram 1s.

Dreadnoughts sold week ending Jan. 15th—257. Mrs. Shlette 46, Mrs. Bellyse 35, Mrs. Cressall 24, Mrs. Rounce 17.

SOUTH WEST HAM.

Centre for Tidal Basin: 55 FIFE ROAD.
Hon. Sec.—MRS. DAISY PARSONS,
94 Ravenscroft Road.

There were 16 members at Fife Rd. on Thursday, and several were willing to canvas, lobby Members of Parliament, and help at Social. The subscriptions have come in well, and we hope this will be so each month. Mrs. Vine is thanked for helping at Shop by distributing milk, and Mrs. Sands for visiting Jersey Rd. members. Now please book Feb. 12th for a League of Rights' Social at Fairbairn Hall, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets, 3d. each, will be on sale in a few days, and Mrs. Millo hopes that the Federation members will do all in their power to make a huge profit.

Dreadnoughts sold—139. Mrs. Millo 30, Miss Beamish 109.

Members' subscriptions paid this week, 2s. 10d.

Mrs. Honeybourne is thanked for paying a year's subscription to the *Dreadnought*.

HACKNEY.

Offices: 175 DALSTON LANE
(Facing Hackney Downs Station).
Papers can be obtained at this address at any time.

Miss Mackay is thanked for her help in Hackney this week. All members have either received a notice through the post, or have been visited, so we hope to see more people at our weekly meetings.

Miss Lynch was our speaker last Monday afternoon, and her address was entitled: "What is a Rebel?" Miss Feek is thanked for her interesting address last Thursday evening.

A splendid open-air meeting was held in Well St. last Saturday afternoon—48 Papers sold, and a No-Conscription resolution was carried unanimously by our enthusiastic Well St. friends. If we had had more of our members with us, excellent propaganda work might have been done by giving our converts a pressing invitation to join our Federation.

Mrs. Page is thanked for distributing Papers.

Papers sold—103.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.

Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT,
c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

Meeting as usual next Sunday in Finsbury Park, at 3 p.m. All members are urged to support these meetings, and to do their best to extend the circulation of the *Dreadnought*.

Order the DREADNOUGHT through your Newsagent.

"Woman Suffrage in Practice."

Indispensable for all Suffrage workers, speakers and writers.

Price - - 1s. 6d.

Published by the
International Woman Suffrage Alliance,
7 ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Continued from page 410.

rapidly in numbers, and now has 1,200 members.

Besides spreading its news within the Society of Friends, by methods "in accordance with the principles and practice of the Society of Friends," the League has co-operated with the other religious leagues in public meetings at various times and in different parts of the country.

The outbreak of War lessened and finally stopped the activities of the League for the time being, and a meeting of delegates from the different branches, of which there are twenty, decided that a waiting policy must for the present be pursued.

SUFFRAGIST CHURCHWOMEN'S PROTEST COMMITTEE.

Hon. Sec. .. MRS. A. M. KIDD.

In 1912, a small committee was formed for the purpose of organising a protest against the unsympathetic attitude adopted by the Bishops and Clergy as a whole towards the Women's Movement. The committee's work was to collect signatures of churchwomen to a manifesto, in which the signatories pledged themselves not to attend, work for, or contribute to the funds of, any church where the incumbent was not willing to request the prayers of his congregation, at least once a month, for a righteous settlement of the Women's question. This manifesto was sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury in four instalments, comprising altogether some hundreds of signatures. In addition, the committee addressed strongly-worded letters to some of the Bishops on the subject of the "Cat-and-Mouse" Act, and other matters connected with the Women's Movement.

Besides the actual work of the committee, all the members undertook the task of writing privately to many Clergy, requesting them to make a regular practice of asking the prayers of their congregations for God's guidance on the question of Women's enfranchisement. In many cases the replies were favourable, but some were a disgrace to the Church of England.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE,

12 Little College St., Westminster.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Catherine Marshall.

The full title of the Society is "Women's International League" (British Section of the Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace.) As its name implies, it is the outcome of the British Committee for Permanent Peace, formed in February, 1915, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Women's International Congress, held at The Hague, from April 28th to May 1st, 1915.

The object of the League is: "To establish the principles of right rather than might, and of co-operation rather than conflict, in national and international affairs."

WOMEN WRITERS' SUFFRAGE LEAGUE,

Goschen Buildings, 12 Henrietta St., W.C.,
President: Mrs. Fenwick Miller.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Romanne-James.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. H. W. Nevinson.

The Women Writers' Suffrage League was founded in 1908 by Cicely Hamilton and Bessie Hatton. Its first president, Elizabeth Robins, was succeeded in 1912 by Flora Annie Steel, and in 1914 Mrs. Fenwick Miller was elected.

Its publications are, among others:—"Why," by Elizabeth Robins; "Lady Geraldine's Speech," by Beatrice Harraden; "Feminism," by May Sinclair; "Woman's Cause," by Lawrence Housman; "Justice" Cartoon Post Card, by W. H. Margetson; "Women Writers' Calendar for 1915," compiled by C. Romanne-James; "The Fruit of the Tree," by F. A. Steel.

The W.W.S.L. has held large propagandist meetings at the Waldorf and Richelieu Hotels, and the Criterion Restaurant; and a Sweated Workers' Exhibition at the Knightsbridge Palace Hotel; has given successful Matinees in conjunction with the A.F.L. and alone; took part in the great Suffrage Processions of 1910 and 1911, and in Trafalgar Square Suffrage Meetings and the various Suffrage Conferences; was represented at the first Conference of the Men's International Alliance, 1912, by two of its Hon. Men Associates, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mr. H. N. Brailsford; had a platform and six speakers at the Hyde Park Demonstration, 1912.

Since the outbreak of the War the W.W.S.L. has held monthly meetings for speeches and discussion on topics connected with the War and women, and has, through the Indian Troops Comfort Fund, founded by Mrs. Steel, given paid employment to several women suffering through the War.

WOMEN SANITARY INSPECTORS' SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

Chairman: Miss A. J. Safford.
Hon. Secretary: Miss E. J. Charlesworth,
24 Lowman Road, Holloway, N.

The Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society, founded about seven years ago, was the outcome of a desire of women sanitary inspectors to identify their profession with the movement to enfranchise women.

The majority of the members also belong to other Suffrage Societies, and hold divergent views as to the best methods of securing the franchise, the Society therefore expresses no opinion on this point.

Membership is exclusively confined to those who are, or have been, sanitary inspectors and health visitors; the meetings held are for members only. Since the number of members is of necessity comparatively small, no public meetings are arranged, but the Society co-operates with, and supports the public meetings, demonstrations and conferences of other organisations.

Representatives at these meetings, wear the black and white striped ribbon of the Society, which has also its own banner.

THE NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,

6 Wellington Rd., St. John's Wood, W.C.
Founder & President: Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett.

The Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage is an organisation of voters formed by Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett from the Deputation of Scotch Bailies and Councillors, who, on her initiative, came to London to interview the Premier in July 1913. The Federation is pledged to fight for Votes for Women on equal terms with men. There exist three firmly established and active Branches at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Berwick-on-Tweed. The qualification for membership is the Vote itself, no man being eligible who cannot back his opinion at the ballot. This the N.M.F. did with some success at the Leigh Burghs Bye Election of 1914; Tory, Liberal and Labour, N.M. Members alike fighting the election on Women's Suffrage and helping to wrest the seat *for the first time in its history* from a Liberalism coercing women under a false mask.

The organisation numbers many Bailies, Councillors, Judges and other responsible citizens of all political parties. The father of the Edinburgh Council, a Conservative, and its junior member, a Labour man, linking up with a Councillor Judge, a Liberal, on the principle of Equality of Sex in the Franchise. It is a point of honour in the Federation that no man shall introduce class antagonism or party bias to confuse the issue, but shall stand solid on the great principle of Equality of Sex. If the Government decide to enfranchise all men over 21 years of age on a short residential qualification as foreshadowed in the lobby, the N.M.F. will ask for a vote for all women over 21 years of age on the same terms. If the Government retain the existing qualifications on the Statute and add a Service Franchise for men, the N.M.F. will demand exactly the same qualifications and a Service Franchise for women Equality of Sex is what the N.M.F. is founded on, believing that when justice between the sexes is equitably balanced, the human wrongs of humanity, viewed with its complete vision, will automatically right themselves, and the N.M.F. will not abrogate the principle of its foundation.

Other British Societies which have not sent in notices are:—

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE,
2 Robert St., Adelphi, W.C. Founded 1908.
President: Lady Forbes-Robertson.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Carl Leyel.
Hon. Sec.: Miss Adeline Bourne.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION.
Originated in New Zealand, 1913: constituted in London, 1914.
Hon. Secretary: Miss H. C. Newcomb,
9 Grafton St., W.

CIVIL SERVICE WOMAN SUFFRAGE SOCIETY,
19 Sotheby Rd., Highbury. Founded in 1911.
Hon. Secretaries:
Miss B. M. Rendle, Miss E. A. Smyth.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION,
48 Dover St., W.
President: The Countess of Selborne.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Fabian Ware.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Gilbert Samuel.

FEDERATED COUNCIL OF SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES,
31 Albert Place, Tottenham Court Rd., W.C.
Founded 1912.
President: Muriel, Countess De La Warr.
Hon. Treasurer: Lady Sybil Smith.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Quinlan.

GYMNASTIC TEACHERS' SUFFRAGE SOCIETY,
2 York Place, Oxford St., Manchester.
Founded 1908.
President: Miss Hankinson.
Hon. Secretary: Miss E. Sharman.
Hon. Treasurer: Miss King May.

JEWISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE,
32 Hyde Park Gardens, W. Founded 1912.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Herbert Cohen.
Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Ruth Franklin, Miss Ansell.

LONDON GRADUATES' UNION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,
Chester Gate, Ealing. Founded 1909.
President: Prof. A. Caldecott, D.Litt.
Hon. Treasurer: Lady Busk, B.Sc.
Hon. Secretaries: Miss Harriette Chick, D.Sc.,
Mr. D. Owen, B.A., B.Sc.,
Miss J. W. Scott, M.A.

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE,
136 St. Stephen's House, Westminster.
Founded 1907.
President: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lytton.
Hon. Treasurer: H. B. Fox-Bourne.
Hon. Secretary: C. V. Drysdale, D.Sc.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT,
13 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.
Founded 1913.
Founder and Hon. Organising Secretary:
Mr. Victor D. Duval.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. H. D. Harben, J.P.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE,
8 Park Mansions, Arcade, Knightsbridge.
Founded 1910.
President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Hartley.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Jean Forsyth.

WOMEN TEACHERS' FRANCHISE UNION,
27 Murillo Rd., Lee, S.E. Formed 1912.
Hon. Secretary: Miss H. M. Townsend.

UNITED SUFFRAGISTS,
27 Chancery Lane, W.C. Founded 1914.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Ayrton Gould.
Hon. Treasurer (pro tem.): Mr. John Scurr.

Newspaper Votes for Women.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION,
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.
Founded 1903.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Pankhurst.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Tuke.

SUFFRAGETTES OF THE W.S.P.U.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Haughton,
4 Station Road, Winchmore Hill.

Irish Societies.

IRISH WOMENS FRANCHISE LEAGUE,
Westmoreland Chambers,
Westmoreland St., Dublin.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION,
7 Mount Temple Terrace, Dartry Rd., Dublin.
President: Mrs. Haslam.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
Mrs. Sanderson.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE FEDERATION.
30 Molesworth St., Dublin.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Rosa Barrett.

MUNSTER WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE,
83 Grand Parade, Cork.
Hon. Secretary: Miss D. Cummins.

IRISH CATHOLIC WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE,
37 Ailsbury Road, Dublin.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Stephen Gwynn.

CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE,
27 Kildare St., Dublin.
Hon. Secretary: Mrs. Fisher.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.
Hon. Secretary: Miss Perry.

Lady in Highbury has Comfortable Rooms to Let—very moderate.—Particulars from "Box 400," *Dreadnought* Office.

TO BOOK BUYERS.—The I.S.S. helps all Suffrage Societies by specialising in books on all questions particularly affecting women, and obtains books on *all* subjects to order. Help us to keep going by obtaining all your books through us. Special offer 4s. 6d. edition Mrs. Perkins Gilman's "Man Made World" for 2s., by post 2s. 5d.—The International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

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